THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1245.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

A new Publication.

Just received at *William Prichard's Book-Store*,

C. F. VOLNEY'S
VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
With Maps and Plates.

September 7.

Robert Gordon & Co.

HAVE juft received by the Juliana from Madeira, and offer FOR SALE, 28 pipes, 26 hogsheads and 36 qr. casks of

MADEIRA WINE,

of the quality usually denominated BRAZIL.—It comes more particularly recommended, and costs higher than any they have heretofore received.

THEY HAVE ON HAND,
A few Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks of
Red Port & Dry Lifbon Wines,

Fine Old St. Eſtiphe and Leoville CLARET—a few pipes and hhds. of excellent FRENCH BRANDY—Antigua and Jamaica RUM—an assortment of Bolting Cloths—Copper in sheets, breasts and bottoms, fit for small stills—a few boxes of common and ✕ Tin—Copperas, Madder, Brimestone, White Lead and Spanish Brown; Spanish Wool Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, of a very fine quality; 4-4 Irish Linen, from 2s. to 3s6 per yard sterling cost; Laced Cambric, Colonade, Jaconet, Glazed Plain and Fancy Cambric Muslins; Calicoes & Chintz; French Cambrics & Lace, part very fine; Men's & Women's black and lead coloured Silk Stockings; Ancle Socks; Cotton and Thread Stockings; Florentines, Moleskin, Peelongs and Lustrings; 5-4 Plaid and Striped Italian Silks; Bombazetts, Wildbores and Durants; Hardware and Cutlery, nearly every description; Nails, Spades, Smiths' Bellows and Anvils; Plated Tea Urns, Tea-pots, Candlesticks and Branches; Elegant Epergnes, Bowls, and other Cut Glass Ware.

Richmond, 20th Aug. 1804. 2if&3oaw4w

United States, 5th Circuit, Virginia

District, May term, 1804.

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Company, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Christopher McConnico and James Campbell, John Grayson and Conrade Webb, executors of Thomas Shore, deceased, and Andrew J. McConnico, Defendants.
} In Chancery.

On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is Ordered, That one of the commissioners of this court do examine, state and settle, all matters and accounts between the plaintiff and the defendant Christopher McConnico in this cause, stating such matters specially that either party may require or he think fit.

A Copy—Teste,
JAMES BLACROVE, D. C.

Commissioner's-Office, Richmond, Aug. 7, 1804.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Friday the 9th day of November next for carrying into effect the within decretal order; upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination and settlement.

WM. HAY, M. C.
lawów

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting business in the Cross-street, opposite the Bell Tavern, and solicits a share of the public patronage. He pledges himself to those who will please to favor him with their custom, that he will execute their work with neatness and dispatch, and flatters himself through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general satisfaction, and shall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the best materials, and has now on hand some handsome work finished in the neatest manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be strictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to those who may wish to have their work done in the London stile, that he can execute the same equal to any from London.

☞ The highest price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truft made to the fubſcriber, by Bartlett Still, to ſecure to Wm. Rhodes the payment of 666 dollars 67 cents, with intereſt thereon from the 29th June, 1802, will be expoſed to ſale at Auction for ready money, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon of Wedneſday the 3d of next month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, four half acre

LOTS OF GROUND,

in the ſaid city, denoted and known in the ſurvey made by William G. Paine, for William Du-Val, by the numbers 33, 34, 41 and 42. A deed of conveyance with ſpecial warranty will be made to the purchaſer, by

CHARLES COPLAND, Trustee.
Richmond, September 10, 1804. 3w.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the ensuing season.

THEY expect a further ſupply by the firſt arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their aſſortment—which will be diſpoſed of at their uſual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

Claſs No. I.

TO BUILD AN ACADEMY IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

3750	Tickets at $10 each,		$37,500
1	Prize of $5000	$5000	
1	do.	2000	2000
5	do.	1000	5000
5	do.	500	2500
10	do.	300	3000
20	do.	100	2000
1500	do.	12	18000 — 37,500

1542 Prizes.
2208 Blanks.

3750 Tickets at $10 each.

1st drawn Ticket having a blank to its number after 2000 tickets are drawn, $1,000
Do. after 2500 do. are drawn, 1,000
Do. after 3000 do. are drawn, 1,000
Do. after 3500 do. are drawn, 1,000
Laſt drawn ticket, 5,000

This Lottery has been authoriſed by the legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view, it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences of drawing, &c. The truſtees to inſure ſucceſs, have divided the lottery into four diſtinct claſſes, ſo as to raiſe the ſum contemplated by an annual lottery, for four years, to raiſe every year 5,000 dollars, that the work may progreſs—It is expected that the preſent lottery may be drawn by the firſt day of January next.

It is hoped that the gentlemen who have purchaſed tickets in the Richmond Academy will ſtill hold them, as the diviſion of the former lottery into four claſſes was deemed neceſſary by the truſtees, to inſure ſucceſs to ſo uſeful an inſtitution. The town of Boſton (to the honor of its citizens) has public ſchools in which are about ſixteen hundred pupils. The flouriſhing and increaſing city of Richmond cannot boaſt of one public ſchool. The truſtees of the Richmond Academy, have about thirteen acres of ground, nearly one half has been accepted as a donation, and the remainder they have contracted for, on which they intend to erect the academy. The ſcite is elevated, healthy and beautiful. If any gentleman who has purchaſed tickets is diſſatiſfied with dividing the lottery into four claſſes, if he returns the tickets the money will be repaid, provided they are returned in ten weeks from this day. Dr. William Foushee, William Du Val, William Price (regiſter), and George Tucker, are appointed by the truſtees to ſell and diſpoſe of the tickets, who are authoriſed to appoint agents for the above purpoſe.

☞ *TICKETS* may be had of the ſaid committee, of Dr. J. Brockenbrough, Mr. S. Pleaſants, Mr. Prichard, Mr. Aug. Davis, Meſſrs. Gallego, Richard & Co. Meſſrs. Burton & Brown, Meſſrs. Thomas Taylor & Co. of Mr. Ritchie, and of Mr. William Prentis, of Peterſburg.

Richmond, September 6th, 1804. ep3w

From the Boston Centinel.

REVIEW OF JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

NO. VIII.

Having examined the caſe of the Berceau, we ſhall now conſider the ſingular and different treatment the officers of that veſſel, and the commander of the Boſton received from government.

Moſt modern Statesmen ſeem to be convinced of the abſolute neceſſity of a naval power, where ſituation renders it practicable, to guard the honour, and preſerve the rights of their reſpective nations. The ſtate, whoſe fleets are irreſiſtable, can not only command the riches of the world, but are beſt fitted to deſtroy the reſources of other ſtates. America has repeatedly felt the want of a navy. Had ſhe been miſtreſs of the ocean, neither France nor England would have dared to attack her commerce, and attempt to render her ſubſervient to their views.—It is therefore the duty of every commercial nation, an obligation impoſed on them by their ſafety and preſervation, to increaſe their veſſels of war, and encourage a naval ſpirit.—How have the preſent adminiſtration diſcharged this duty? In language, their hearts did not feel, they may have expatiated on the importance of a navy, becauſe public opinion was ſtrong in favour of it; while many of our ſhips laid up, are decaying; others have been ſhattered by ſtorms; and ſome are deſtitute of proviſions, when in ſervice, without receiving that attention from government, which a ſincere deſire in them for ſuch a power would ſurely indicate. But what unequivocally proves the hoſtility of the adminiſtration to a naval power is, that it has not only diſregarded and treated our ſeamen with neglect, but combined with our moſt bitter foe to tarniſh their honour. It was not, it ſeems, ſufficient to reſtore the Berceau with large repairs, and to pay her officers during their captivity, but the brave and courageous commander of the Boſton muſt be ſubjected at their inſtigation, to a court martial to wipe away aſperſions on his character, as ignominious, as they were malicious and ill founded. If a government arraign thoſe before a national tribunal, for miſconduct, who vanquiſh depredations on its commerce, no other evidence is wanting to infer its determination to deſtroy the maritime force of the country.

The adminiſtration have not permitted this extraordinary tranſaction to paſs without a juſtification. An examination of it will, we believe, ſhow the ſame futility, which has appeared in the juſtification of many other of their proceedings.—After they had attempted to deſtroy the reputation of a diſtinguiſhed officer and benefactor of the country, and found their efforts, inſtead of blaſting his character, excited the public indignation, they then gave what they ſay were the reaſons for appointing a court martial; reaſons which the navy charges, exhibited againſt capt. LITTLE, prove, never had an exiſtence in the mind of government, until after the court had honourably acquitted him. They are contained in the letter of the Secretary of the navy, dated September 25, 1801, approving the ſentence of the court martial. Mr. Smith ſays, "In the foregoing caſe, among ſeveral unimportant allegations there is a charge of pillage, exhibited againſt capt. LITTLE; and it was for the trial of this charge principally, that the court martial was conſtituted. Not only the honour of this officer was deeply implicated, and therefore called for ſuch a ſolemn inveſtigation. In this trial it was the government, that was the party, proſecuting. The foreigners were only the informing witneſſes in a criminal proſecution."

The obſervation of the counſel for capt. LITTLE will ſhow, whether government were really ſubſtantially the party, proſecuting. "An attentive "peruſal of theſe charges ſhews, that they are all "comprized in one, that of maltreatment of his "priſoners. It might indeed ſeem upon a curſory "view, as it has been intimated, that the charges "contain ſomething more, viz. an actual embezzlement by capt. LITTLE of certain prize goods "with an intent to defraud government; but I muſt "inſiſt that no ſuch charge is even ſpecified by the "government. In the preſent *inſtance* government forbears to proſecute for any direct injury, "ſuſtained by itſelf. It lends its authority to proſecute a complaint, exhibited by individuals for "injuries, done to them, and which implicate the "national honour." This opinion was given on ſuch an inveſtigation of the cauſe, as enabled Mr. Otis to make a true and ſolid defence, founded on the evidence of facts, which induced the court martial UNANIMOUSLY AND HONOURABLY to acquit capt. LITTLE of the charges, and to pronounce them MALICIOUS AND ILL FOUNDED.—It was not then for defrauding the United States, that the proſecution was commenced, but for the pretended maltreatment of enemies, who had warren on the property of a country, whoſe government was unfaithful to its intereſt, by giving them its countenance and ſupport. Though there had been evidence that capt. LITTLE had taken the laſt ring from the fingers, and the laſt cent from the purſes of his priſoners, it could not be conſidered criminal.—It would be a violation of all eſtabliſhed principles to inſtitute a court martial to try an officer, for ſeizing the property of his priſoners, and appropriating it to the uſe of the government, by whoſe authority he was acting. Not only the wealth, but even the lives of the conqueror. The loſs of property cannot be a ſubject of complaint to priſoners. The laws of nations and the principles of moral juſtice prohibit us only from treating with harſhneſs and cruelty thoſe, whom the fortune of war has placed in our power. Though in this caſe it was pretended; yet there was no charge, that capt. LITTLE embezzled any property with an intent to defraud government.—The charges were the off-ſpring of the malice of ſavage and ferocious buccaneers, undeſervedly bleſſed with a commander, who could "with tears of gratitude, acknowledge to capt. LITTLE the kindneſs of his treatment." To ſubſtantiate ſuch charges required the aid of the adminiſtration, which diſcovered, by granting it, no diſinclination to bleſt the fame of a brave and meritorious officer, that had rendered the greateſt ſervices in eſtabliſhing our naval reputation.

The Secretary of the Navy had not ſufficiently obſcured the original deſign of government in the paſſage of his letter which we have quoted. Having without reſpect for himſelf directly aſſerted, that the French priſoners had no concern in the proſecution, which was not true, and that the United States were the party, proſecuting, to reſcue their honour from injurious aſperſions he proceeds to approve the ſentence of the court martial. He ſays, "from the face of the proceedings of the court martial, it does appear that the orders were perfectly correct and legal; that he, that is capt. LITTLE, was not in any degree a party in this mean "and diſgraceful pillage; and that the charge againſt him "has no evidence, poſitive or preſumptive, to ſupport it. I therefore do approve the ſentence of "acquittal, pronounced by the court martial on "his trial." Yes, Mr. SMITH, you can acquit capt. LITTLE on the *face of the proceedings*.—Could he not however be abſolutely acquitted without any reſervation? The phraſe, *on the face of the proceedings*, does by no means indicate your belief of his innocence. It is rather an expreſſion, when connected with the other circumſtances in the caſe, of a full perſuaſion of his guilt. But the proper tribunal had pronounced his innocence, and your official duty obliged you to approve that ſentence, even at the expence of an honeſt avowal of your opinion. The language of approval was calculated to deceive and miſlead the public, and ſo far it anſwered the purpoſe of government. Like a former GREAT Secretary of State, your official conduct was in manifeſt contradiction to your inclination. It was eaſy for you to aſſert that there was no poſitive or preſumptive evidence againſt capt. LITTLE, though, it ſeems, not without qualifying it by ſaying, on the face of the proceedings of the court. In doing this however, as one of the adminiſtration, in imitation of your maſter, you unintentionally diſplayed the prejudice of your mind againſt the infant navy of the United States, though it is your political duty to foſter and cheriſh it.

Let now the candid aſk, what more ſtrange, than to perceive a government, attempting ſecretly to aim a deadly blow at the ſource of the power and reſpectability of its country. Our national character will ſhortly from ſuch conduct, attach to itſelf nothing but weakneſs and contempt. The warlike ſpirits of the nation will not exert themſelves in its defence, when public ſervices receive only marks of ſhame and ignominy as their reward. But deluſion and deception will not always exiſt. When they ſhall have no power to blind the underſtanding of the people, a day of retribution will come. Men will not be ſupported in high ſtations, who manifeſt a diſpoſition to proſtrate the honour and power of their country at the feet of foreign pirates.

HUME.

Mr. Curran is to the Magnus Apollo of the diſorganizing and diſcontented of Ireland. He is the uniform defender and advocate in the Iriſh courts of thoſe indicted for treaſon and ſedition. In Parliament and at the bar, his ſpeeches have been bold, daring and licentious, in the cauſe of the people and a change; and his eloquence burns with hoſtility to miniſterial meaſures. Let conſiderate men regard with attention the following ſentiments of this friend of liberty, and this pride of Iriſhmen, upon the ſubject of *alien rights*, and the ſtrength and obligation of a *firſt allegiance*.

The remarks were made by Curran in the caſe of the Sheares. They were intended to ſupport an exception taken to the indictment, for that one of the grand panel was an *alien*—an *alien*, who it appears, has been legally naturalized in Ireland, and had there reſided, for more than eight and twenty years. *(U. S. Gazette.)*

But, my Lords, a great queſtion remains behind to be decided upon. I know of no caſe upon it.—I do not pretend to ſay, that the induſtry of other men may not have diſcovered a caſe. But I would not be ſurpriſed, if no ſuch caſe could be found.—If ſince the hiſtory of the adminiſtration of juſtice in all its forms in England, a ſtranger had not been found intruding himſelf into its concerns—if through the entire hiſtory of our courts of juſtice, an inſtance was not to be found of the folly of a ſtranger interfering upon ſo awful a ſubject, as the breach of allegiance between a ſubject and his King. My Lords, I beg leave upon this part to ſay, that it would be a moſt formidable thing, that a Court of Juſtice would pronounce a determination big with danger, if they ſay, that an alien may find a bill of indictment involving the doctrine of allegiance. It is permitting him to intermeddle in a buſineſs of which he cannot be ſuppoſed to have any knowledge. Shall a ſubject of the Iriſh Crown be charged with a breach of his allegiance upon the ſaying of a German, an Italian, a Frenchman, or a Spaniard? Can any man ſuppoſe any thing more monſtrous or abſurd, than that of a ſtranger being competent to form an opinion upon the ſubject. I would not form a ſuppoſition upon it. At a time when the Generals, the Admirals, and the Captains of France are endeavouring to pour their armies upon us, ſhall we permit their petty detachments to attack us in judicial hoſtility? Shall we ſit inactive, and ſee their ſkirmiſhers take off our fellow-ſubjects by exploſion in a jury room?

When did this man come into this country?—Is the raft upon which he floated now in Court?—What has he ſaid upon the back of the bill?—What underſtanding had he of it?—If he can write more than his own name, and had wrote *ignoramus* upon the back of the indictment, he might have written truly; he might ſay, he knew nothing of the matter. He ſays, he is naturaliſed—I am glad of it—You are welcome to Ireland, Sir—You ſhall have all the privileges of a ſtranger, independent of the invitation by which you came—If you ſell, you ſhall recover the price of your wares;—you ſhall enforce the contract—If you purchaſe an eſtate, you ſhall tranſmit it to your children if you have any—if not, your deviſee ſhall have it. But you muſt know, that in this conſtitution, there are laws binding upon the Court as ſtrongly as upon you!—the ſtatute itſelf which confers the privileges you enjoy, makes you incapable of diſcharging offices—Why? Becauſe they go to the fundamentals of the Conſtitution, and belong only to thoſe men who have an intereſt in that Conſtitution tranſmitted to them from their anceſtors."—Therefore, my Lords, the foreigner muſt be content; he ſhall be kept apart from the *judicial* functions;—in the extenſive words of an act of parliament, he ſhall be kept from "all places of *truſt* whatſoever." If the act had been ſilent in that part, the Court would notwithſtanding be bound to ſay, that it did not confer the power of filling the high departments of the ſtate.—The alien would ſtill be incapable of ſitting in either houſe of parliament. He would be incapable of adviſing with the King, or holding any place of conſtitutional truſt whatever.—What? Shall it be ſaid there is no truſt in the office of a grand juror?—I do not ſpeak lightly of the ſacred office confided to your Lordſhips of adminiſtering juſtice between the Crown and the ſubject; or between ſubject and ſubject:—I do not compare the office of a grand juror to that. But, in the name of God, with regard to the iſſues of life and death—with regard to the conſequences of imputed or eſtabliſhed criminality, what difference is there, in the importance of the Conſtitution, between the juror who brings in a verdict, and the Judge who pronounces upon that verdict the ſentence of the law? Shall it be ſaid, that the former is no place of *truſt*? What is the place of truſt meant by the ſtatute? It is not merely giving a thing to another or depoſiting for ſafe cuſtody. It means conſtitutional truſt—the truſt of executing given departments, in which the higheſt confidence muſt be repoſed in the man appointed to perform them. It means not the truſt of keeping a paltry chattel—it means the awful truſt of keeping the ſecrets of the State, and of the King.—Look at the weight of the obligation impoſed upon the juror—look at the enormous extent of the danger, if he violate or diſregard it.—At a time like the preſent—a time of war—What, is the truſt to be confided to the conſcience of a Frenchman? But I am ſpeaking for the lives of my clients,

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1804.

COMMUNICATION.

CONCERNING PEDLARS.

Having observed an extract of a letter in this paper, concerning pedlars, and agreeing with the writer, that they are at this time a great evil to the people, as well as greatly injurious to the fair trader, induces me to mention a circumstance which happened to one of my neighbours, as a proof of the justness of these opinions.

An honest, industrious man had obtained credit with a merchant, for necessaries to the value of $20, promising payment by a certain time: mindful of his promise, he had saved as much money by care and industry, as would discharge the debt—proceeded to the place where his creditor lived, as well upon other business as to pay his debt, but in his attention to the other business forgot to carry the money—he informed his creditor of the omission, & promised to send the money by the first opportunity. In the mean time, a pedlar hearing of the circumstance, went to the poor man's house, and told his wife that her husband desired that she should purchase certain articles from him with the money. The woman was deceived, and parted with it accordingly. When the poor man returned, he was informed that the money was gone—He immediately gave information to his creditor, who, not satisfied with the excuse, ordered a suit; the debt was thereby greatly swelled with costs—the poor man's credit was destroyed, and his peace and feelings were greatly injured; at length a judgment was obtained, an execution being issued, the property received from the pedlar was brought forward, and being sold, paid about one third of the debt, —the balance was raised by selling a cow whose milk had long supported his helpless children. It is not necessary to describe the sorrow of these poor people when the cow was sold, or to offer any illustrating argument. This picture of distress, proceeding from the artifice of a pedlar, has determined me to discountenance and expose the practice as much as I can, for which purpose, this plain and artless tale is sent to the press.

On Thursday last, Mr. GEORGE TUCKER was appointed a Director of the Bank of Virginia, in the room of Mr. George Jefferson, resigned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Adams county, state of Ohio, to his friend in Martinsburg, dated West-Union, 6th July, 1804.

"I have the pleasure to communicate to you, that I have just been informed by Moses Baird, esq (whose integrity I never heard called in question) that on Sunday the 24th of June last, some men were fishing in Ohio Salt Creek, with what is called a drag; their drag got fast on what they supposed was a log; they thought it best to haul up the log and not let the fish pass the drag, but to their astonishment they found it to be a horn. Mr. Baird says he has given it a strict examination, and from the idea he has of horns, he supposes that about one half has rotted away, but what remains appears to be perfectly sound, and is in length 9 feet 7 inches, between 20 and 30 feet in circumference, and weighs 144 pounds. The hollow part is all rotted away but about 15 inches. They have been offered 32 bushels of salt for the horn. Query, *Is not this one of the horns of the Mammoth?*

"I forgot to mention, that notwithstanding this horn is so long, when measured round the bend, yet it is so crooked that it is not quite 5 feet between the ends."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, received at N. York, dated June 20.

"On the 12th of June 1804, an additional duty of 12 and an half per cent. was imposed on all articles imported from the United States of America, except cotton."

A letter from Natchez, dated August 11, says, that their elections had just terminated favorably to the federalists.

A company is about forming in Stonington, in Connecticut, for the purpose of pursuing the fisheries upon an extensive scale. A petition will be presented to the General Assembly at their next session for an act of incorporation. The plan we believe is very generally approved. The constitution of the association is formed, and has received numerous signatures: It is also said that there are gentlemen in New-York, who are anxious to subscribe to the amount of the whole stock proposed, comprising 2000 shares at 50 dollars each. A preference is, however, to be given to the citizens of the state of Connecticut. (New-London paper.)

Mr. Harrison was formerly district attorney for New-York; shortly after Mr. Jefferson broke open the doors of honor, he gave this office to Edward Livingston, probably as a reward, for his vote during the contested election of President. Livingston some time since left New York, after confessing judgment in the sum of 70,000 dollars or more, in favor of the United States. Livingston is now in New Orleans. Now for one or two questions. Is not Mr. Jefferson in a great degree responsible for the loss the United States sustain? Supposing any federal officer had been thus deficient, would not the administraton have taken prompt and rigid measures to recover the money. Would not every jacobin paper have told, repeated and re-repeated the scandalous tale. Surely; but how otherwise is it: the jacobin presses are as silent as the grave on the subject; and the administration does nothing to recover the money. Ask Samuel Harrison Smith, Esq. member of a Philosophical Society, President of the Common Counsel, Printer of the Laws of Congress, Editor of the National Intelligencer, wholesale dealer in adulation for the government, &c. &c. and he will satisfy you in a moment respecting the correctness of Jefferson's conduct, by telling you that he is "emphatically speaking the MAN OF THE PEOPLE."—Now in the name of common sense what further satisfaction do you want?

Wash. Fed.

CALUMNY REFUTED.

Mr. Babcock—*Printer of the Mercury.*

SIR,

Noticing in your paper of this day, the following paragraph respecting myself,—"Let it be remembered that his wealth does not probably amount to much more than two hundred thousand dollars, and that he did not acquire more than four fifths of it by his own and his friends votes in favor of the funding system—and yet he is willing to give ninety cents—yes, ninety cents, with his permission to spend as much more as they please of their own money, to obtain complete conviction of this among other things, that the wealth which he thus obtained by his vote, he obtained honestly—and that the funding system is a thousand times more beneficial to the *people* who pay, than to *him* who receives." I think the public, whose interests I am charged to have betrayed for my own emolument, are entitled to a more correct state of facts.

When the public debt was funded I held public securities to the amount of about fifteen hundred pounds; they were originally issued to me except a sum of about twenty pounds, and are registered in the loan office at Hartford, where they may be seen. I have no recollection of having owned or being concerned in any other public securities for a long time before or after the debt was funded; nor am I at present a public creditor to any amount. As to the part I took in providing for the public debt, it is well known to all who were then members of congress. In opposition to those who were of opinion to fund the debt at six per cent. which was a pretty general one, though some were for dividing that six per cent. between the then possessors and the original holders, where the securities had been purchased at less than their nominal amount—I long contended for funding the debt at four per cent.—believing that to be as much as the public was in a condition to undertake for, and as the creditors taken collectively had a right to expect. The rate finally agreed on by way of accommodation, was equivalent to about four and a quarter per cent.

That I have long been designated as a proper subject for revolutionary notice has been no secret to me; and the circumstance of sending a newspaper to a neighbor might as well be seized on as a signal for attack as any other. I ask no apology of you, sir, but the insertion of this note in your next paper.

And am your most obedient,

OLIVER ELLSWORTH.

Windsor, August 24, 1804.

BOSTON, September 3.

AGREEABLE INTELLIGENCE, *FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.*

The hopes and prayes of good men have undoubtedly prevailed in our sister state of New-hampshire. The immense interest which was made by the Democrats, in their election of March last, had led the friends of government to express little hopes of succeeding in the election of NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES; they however did not relax from their duty, and the following statement will prove with what success their exertions have been crowned. We felicitate our friends and the friends of order and good government throughout the country, on the happy event.

	Federal Ticket.	*Democratic Ticket.*
In 48 towns, published in the last Centinel.	2722	3618
Keene,	222	6
Westmoreland,	150	130
Dublin,	115	41
Jeffrey,	191	19
Rindge,	162	53
Richmond,	4	169
Fitzwilliam,	122	35
Swanzey,	77	97
Marlborough,	183	9
Packersfield,	146	83
Sullivan,	70	15
Walpole,	129	137
Allstead,	223	36
Charleston,	150	25
Hindsdale,	35	34
Seabrook,	11	0
Gilmantown,	223	86
Cambden,	86	16
Holderness,	86	0
Plymouth,	93	27
Sandwich,	165	34
Exeter,	100	84
Loudon,	92	76
Sanbarton,	198	100
Salem,	100	55
Londonderry,	215	25
Chester,	112	85
Hampstead,	31	64
Pembroke,	86	67
Atkinson,	9	49
Plastow,	29	38
Deerfield,	55	162
Allenstown,	10	30
	6502	5435

We are assured, by several gentlemen from New Hampshire that there is no doubt of there success of the Federal Ticket for Members of Congress.—Having witnessed the shameful prostitution of principle, which gave to the Legislature of that State, a jacobin majority, in March last, the sober and reflecting part of the citizens feel indignant at the stain thus cast on the State, and seem determined to risque it from future ignominy. We have always been of opinion, that, if the federalists of New-Hampshire as well as this State, and we think the assertion may be hazarded, of any State in the Union, would exert themselves by fair and lawful means, with one half the spirit and boldness, which the jacobins practise, by foul and dishonorable intrigues, the Councils of our country, both national and local, would no longer be directed by those wild and destructive Philosophists, and Dreamers, who, by their dark and subtle incantations are disturbing the repose of Peace and driving its kindred Spir. Liberty, from her last asylum on earth.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Moniteur*, No. 184, having asserted that Mr. *Frere*, the English Minister at *Madrid*, in a conversation with the *Prince of Peace*, had said, "*that assassination and murder are lawful in the present state of things, to save England from the extraordinary situation in which it is placed*"; the English Minister demanded of the *Prince of Peace*, that he should contradict the calumny.—But the Spanish Minister, waved the subject, by attributing the assertion to an unofficial Gazetteer, of which no notice ought to be taken.—*Frere* persisted in his demand; and drove the vassal of *Bonaparte* into a small corner.

The Correspondence, (says the *Sun*) between the British Minister at the Court of *Madrid*, and the *Prince of Peace*, relative to the infamous aspersions in the *Moniteur*, imputing sentiments and expressions to the former, tending to sanction Assassination, forms so very extraordinary a State Paper, that it would almost be reasonable to doubt its authenticity, if the mean submission which has been shewn towards *France* by most countries, except *Great-Britain*, did not give it a character of

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FOREIGN ARTICLES.

LONDON, July 13.

By letters from Alicant, brought by the Lisbon mail, arrived this morning, it appears that several of our merchantmen have been captured by the French privateers on the coast of Spain and under Spanish batteries. From this it is contended that Spain has committed an act of aggression against this country, and that war must follow; but it is probable the Spanish batteries could not make an effectual resistance, and some allowance should always be made for the fear in which the court of Madrid stands of France. It does not appear that Spain has compromised her neutrality by the events alluded to.

By letters from Portsmouth of this day, it is again affirmed, that the French meditate a serious attack on Jersey and Guernsey. From Plymouth we are also informed that ten French sail of the line have manifested a strong intention of putting to sea from Brest: and from the coast of Holland and Flanders we have the usual reports of the enemy's movements demonstrative of a design immediately to make some attempt on this country; to resist which, ministers seem to have some new measures in contemplation, by a message sent down from the king to the house of commons on Saturday. The message is worded in such vague and general terms that we can collect nothing from it, except that government has new cause to expect the invasion will speedily be attempted, and that they intend proposing new precautions. In what these will consist we are at a great loss to guess, probably in some arrangement respecting the volunteers.

A private letter from the Hague, of the 1st inst. says, "We are uncertain how soon the expedition against England will be undertaken, although every thing is ready, and several regiments have been embarked for more than a fortnight on board the fleet in the Texel: on the other hand, nearly one hundred merchantmen, put into requisition or hired last autumn, have been restored to trade gradually; so that the whole number of transports actually employed, and at anchor in the Texel, do not amount to more than eighty. The armed vessels, as frigates, gun boats, cutters, &c. have been augmented, every where on the coast, on account of the repeated attempts of the English cruizers. In the Meuse alone, one frigate, five gun boats, and three cutters, are stationed, in addition to the number employed last May.

"Of the fourteen thousand men at the Helder and in North Holland, eight thousand men are embarked, the remainder are yet encamped, but in such a state that they may be taken on board in a few hours. The camp near Utrecht, under General Marmont, contains only 18,000 men mostly French: of whom 1500 are at Amsterdam, 1200 at Rotterdam, and 800 at the Hague.

"Several corps of French recruits or conscripts, to the amount of 14,000 men, have passed through Holland and Hanover, within these last four weeks.

"The business of the indemnity to the Prince of Orange, for his family property in Holland, is now settled, and the Prince's ratification is only wanted to make it public. Besides three millions of florins in ready money, his serene highness is to receive two millions and a half as a private indemnification, partly in yearly instalments and partly for an annuity, which has to run for one hundred years. It is reported that the French government does not approve of this arrangement, wishing to have it unsettled until a negociation with England for peace, that it may pay its share either in money, or by restoring the Dutch settlements lately conquered."

Large reinforcements are said to have been detached to the French army in Hanover, and also that a considerable encampment is forming near Lunenburgh.

July 12.

We are sorry to learn by accounts from Dublin, that symptoms of disturbance are again discovered in Ireland. Some days ago we heard that midnight meetings had been held in the county of Kildare; and that apprehensions were entertained. By the mails which arrived from Dublin this morning, these fears are in some degree confirmed. The Freeman's Journal says several foreigners have been lately observed in this country, who are suspected to be spies. Search is making after some: one was very nearly apprehended a few days ago, near Maryborough.—The same paper continues to assert that "certain confined miscreants" are adopting a lofty tone and privately circulating printed papers of an inflammatory kind. The steps which have been recently taken by government, and the vigilance now exercised, it is added, shew that it is not a mistake to suppose that the flame of treason is rekindling. One Patrick Doyle has been just apprehended in Dublin. He was deeply engaged in the rebellion of 1798, and was an inmate at the depot in Masaline, prior to the explosion in July last. He is said to have belonged to the desperate knot of traitors called Finishers, that is, assassins. A Mr. Smith was last week brought up from Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, to the castle, where he underwent an examination. He was suspected to have arrived very lately from France; but it is said, that he was a resident of Baltimore, in America, from whence he lately arrived in the quarter where he was arrested, of which he is a native. A morning paper of the 7th July, says, Mr. Smith has been discharged; but the Dublin Evening Post, published on the afternoon of the same day, which mentions Smith's arrest, does not say, that he is out of custody. In addition to these circumstances, the Dublin papers announce that most of the working classes—the tailors, shoemakers and bricklayers in particular, have struck for more wages, and that at some of their secret meetings, on being broken in upon by the police officers, treasonable papers have been found. The late movements of the Brest fleet may probably be connected with these unpleasant proceedings, and we trust government will be on the alert.

STATE PAPERS.

Translation of an Imperial Ukase, issued by the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburgh, the 7th of May, 1804, relative to the admission of foreigners into his Imperial Majesty's dominions.

1st. To enter our frontiers, all persons, except in the undermentioned cases, are to be provided with passports from our ministers and other agents residing in foreign countries. Particular instructions will be sent to our ministers and consuls as to the manner in which such passports are to be granted, so as to cause the least inconvenience to trade or general intercourse.

2d. Persons coming from cities or places where we have neither missions nor consuls, must produce passports at the frontiers from the governors or chief officers there. Passports from inferior officers, from the country justices or commissioners, or from the magistrates will not be acknowledged. The governors of our frontier provinces will receive instructions in what manner they they are to communicate with the governors of provinces belonging to another power relative to this point, and directions will be given at the barriers where passports are to be acknowledged.

3d. Russian subjects, traders, and other persons usually residing in Russia, having passports to go abroad for a limited term, will be permitted to return with the same passports.

4th. Persons owing allegiance to two powers (*Sujets mixtes*) must, from our side, be provided with a passport for a year from the regency of that government in which their property lies, with which, during the term, they may pass out and in without interruption.

5th. All persons must produce their passports at the frontiers; and, conformable to these regulations, they will be allowed to pass without molestation, except such as may be particularly ordered to stop.

6th. These regulations are to extend to all sea ports, in so far as regards passengers arriving there.—Ship masters, and persons serving on board ships, are to be admitted upon the former existing regulations.

7th. All these regulations shall be enforced for the nearer ports of Europe within two months; and for the more distant, namely, Spain and Portugal, within four months, reckoning from the day of this ordinance (Ukase,) which shall be published in the newspapers of both our capitals.

8th. The daily communications of persons residing on the frontiers will remain on the former footing.

9th. The intercourse with various Asiatic nations on the frontiers of the Cuban, on the lines of Caucasus and Orenburgh, and also with the Turkish subjects in general is to remain on the former footing.

10th. Passports will be granted to persons going out of the country as formerly.

Signed with his Imperial Majesty's own hand,

ALEXANDER.

Countersigned, COUNT V. COTCHUBEY.

Russia & France.—The following is the note sent by the Russian ambassador on the part of his sovereign, to the French government. It is said in the London prints to have been received in a very contemptuous and insulting manner.

RATISBON, June 17.

OFFICIAL NOTE,

Presented to the French government by the Russian charge d'affaires, M. D'Oubril, relative to the late occurrences at Ettendeim.

"According to the orders which the undersigned charge d'affaires of his Imperial majesty, emperor of all the Russias, has received from his court, he hastens to inform the minister of the French republic, that his illustrious master has learned with equal astonishment and concern the event that has taken place at Ettenheim, the circumstances that have accompanied it, and its melancholy result. The concern of the emperor on this occasion is more lively, as he can by no means reconcile the violation of the territory of the elector of Baden to those principles of justice and propriety which are held sacred among nations, and are the bulwark of their reciprocal relations. His Imperial majesty finds in this act a violation of the rights of nations, and of a neutral territory, which, at least, was as arbitrary as it was public; a violation, the consequences of which are difficult to estimate, and which, if considered as admissible, must entirely annihilate the security and independence of sovereign states. If the German empire, after the misfortunes it has suffered, which has sensibly made it feel the necessity of tranquility and repose, must still be in fear for the integrity of its territory, could it have been expected that this should have originated on the part of a government which has labored to secure to it peace, and imposed on itself the duty of guaranteeing its continuance?

"All these considerations have not permitted the emperor to pass over in silence this unexpected event, which has spread consternation through all Germany.

"His Imperial majesty has held it to be his duty, as a guarantee and mediator of the peace, to notify to the states of the empire, the manner in which he views a nation which endangers their security and independence.—The Russian resident at Ratisbon has in consequence received orders to deliver in a note to the diet, and to represent to it, and to the head of the empire, the necessity of remonstrating to the French government, against the violation of the German territory.

"His Imperial majesty holds it in like manner to be his duty to notify his sentiments directly to the French government by the undersigned, as his majesty is assured that the First Consul will hasten to attend to the just remonstrances of the German political body, and feel the pressing necessity of taking the most active measures to relieve all the governments of Europe from the alarm he must have occasioned to them, and put an end to an order of things too dangerous to their safety and future independence.

"The undersigned hereby fulfils the commands of his illustrious master, and avails himself of this opportunity to communicate to the citizen minister for foreign affairs, the assurances of his high esteem.

(Signed) D'OUBRIL."

June 18.—Though this is the day appointed for taking into consideration the Russian note delivered into the Diet, nothing has been done relative to it, nor have any further observations been made on the subject. The Minister of the Elector of Baden, however, has frequent conferences with the deputies for Austria, and the Arch Chancellor Elector relative to this note.

possibility and truth. On one side we see a man of honor, anxious for his own reputation, and that of the government of which he is the Representative, requiring a justification from the person who, as the British Minister properly observes, is at once the only "Judge and Witness." On the other side, we see studied caution, artful reserve, and an abject avoidance of all explanation upon the subject in question. The British Minister perseveres, as well from a sense of insulted honor, as from the principles of duty towards the august Monarch by whom he is deputed. The other, however, maintains the same artful silence, and endeavours to turn the Correspondence into matters that have no relation to the subject. But the design of the Spanish Minister is frustrated by his very attempt to disguise it; for it is evident, that if he could have *confirmed* the infamous statement in the *Official Journal of France*, his submissive policy towards that country, would have induced him to do so without hesitation. After such conduct, it cannot be wonderful that the Spanish Minister should retain the name of the *Prince of Peace*, so far as relates to his measures respecting *France*, and there can be little doubt that, whatever may be the conduct of *France* towards *Spain*, the Spanish Minister will always endeavour to preserve his pacific appellation.

(Boston Centinel.)

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6.

A few days since we mentioned the capture off Sandy-Hook, of an inward bound Spanish brig from Liguira. She turns out to be a French letter of marque brig from Liguira, mounting sixteen 6 pounders, and has a valuable cargo of coffee, hides and tallow. In standing in for the Hook, she bore down upon the English men of war, supposing them to be French; and thus became an easy prey to her enemy.

A ship of 350 tons was to have been launched on Tuesday last at Boston, to be called the Mandrian, and intended for the China trade. On the same day, another ship of 300 tons, to be called Salle-Anne. At Charlestown, on Wednesday, a ship, of 340 tons, to be called Alexander Hamilton.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the state of New-York, on Wednesday, 5th of September, 1804:—

The President presented a letter received by him from Major General CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Vice President, General of the Society of the Cincinnati, which was read and attentively considered. Whereupon, resolved unanimously, That this Committee highly approve the sentiments expressed in the said letter, and that the Secretary forthwith cause the same to be published.

The President also presented a letter from MRS. HAMILTON, which was also read. Resolved unanimously that the Secretary cause the same to be published.

WM. POPHAM, Sec'ry.

Charleston, (S. C.) August 18, 1804.

SIR,

With deep affliction, I received the account of our irreparable loss by the death of our late President General. This deplorable event has been sensibly felt and lamented in this part of the union, even by those who were not personally acquainted with him, and who did not coincide with him in politics. By me, who have witnessed his calm intrepidity and heroic valour, on trying occasions, and was acquainted with his transcedent abilities, and amiable qualities, and honoured with his particular friendship, his loss is most poignantly felt, and his memory will be ever most affectionately revered.

Is there no way of abolishing, throughout the Union, this absurd and barbarous custom, to the observance of which he fell a victim?—Duelling is no criterion of bravery, for I have seen cowards fight duels, and I am convinced real courage may often be better shewn in the refusal than in the acceptance of a challenge. If the Society of the Cincinnati were to declare their abhorrence of this practice, and the determination of all their members to discourage it as far as they had influence, and on no account either to send or accept a challenge, it might tend to annul this odious custom, and would be a tribute of respect to the sentiments and memory of our late illustrious Chief.—If the State Society of New-York should coincide with me in opinion, I should be glad to have their sentiments how best to carry it into execution; whether by submitting it to a meeting of the General Society at New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or by referring the matter at once to the different State Societies for their consideration.

I have this day received your favour of the 25th of July, and am much obliged to the State Society, and to yourself for it. With sentiments of great respect, I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
V. P. G. S. C.

Col. W. S. SMITH, President of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati.

The following letter from Mrs. Hamilton will excite the sympathies of those who feel for her individual loss, and in it lament a great national calamity.

Albany, August 11, 1804.

SIR,

To the distress of a heart so deeply afflicted as mine, from the irreparable loss of a most amiable and affectionate husband, I trust the respectable society in which you preside, will impute the delay of an acknowledgment for their consolatory letter, couched in terms that evince their sympathy, emanates from the heart.

Although great mitigation of that affliction with which I am so severely depressed, can only be hoped from the mercies of the Divine Being in whose dispensation it is the duty of his creatures humbly and devoutedly to acquiesce; yet the wounded heart derives a degree of consolation from the tenderness with which its lot is bewailed by the virtuous, the wise, and humane—and also from that high honour and respect with which the memory of the dear deceased has been commemorated by them, and those contemplated in the resolutions of the Society of the Cincinnati, transmitted by you, and for which you Sir, will be pleased to convey my warmest thanks to that respectable body.

I reciprocate with sensibility your and their recommendation of me to the Divine care and protection—may they ever enjoy it, and without alloy.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
E. HAMILTON.

TO WILLIAM S. SMITH, Esq.

A gang of thieves is now before the Criminal Tribunal, at Lyons; they were taken in the magazine of a rich merchant there, Citizen Flinielz, in the very act of carrying away several bales of silk. Their Chief called Dufour, has subsisted by thieving and cheating, for 16 years past, or since the beginning of the revolution. In 1792, however, he suddenly became a famous Jacobin, and a staunch patriot; and in 1793, and 1794 he was one of the revolutionary Judges, who condemned so many Lionese people to death, and who confiscated their property. Of these confiscations, he appropriated to himself four millions of livres, 160,000l. went to Paris, bought a hotel, kept his mistress, invited all foreign Ministers and fashionable people to his balls, routs, assemblies, *thes*, &c. married a cousin of Rewbel, from whom he was divorced in 1799, to court a young Mademoiselle Beauharnois, a niece to our empress; but in the interval, having met with other rogues, more clever than himself, he was carried to gambling houses, and plundered of his pillage. Being reduced to the *statu quo* in which the revolution found him, he collected together all disconted Terrorists or Jacobins out of place, and formed a gang of thieves, coiners and forgers, and restored to the patriots places destined for them by nature, and which it had been a blessing for France if they never had quitted. Some of his accomplices have already perished, others occupy the prisons and the gallies; but Dufour himself had hitherto escaped the searches of the police, when a faithless female betrayed her faithless lover. His plan for his last robbery was excellent. He had hired several boats on the River Rhone, on the quay of which Flinielz's magazine is situated. He had posted, at twenty steps distance between each, ten centries, in case of alarm, and entered therefore boldly, at nine o'clock in the evening of the 19th of May, the magazine with false keys. The hired boats were under the care of 22 other accomplices, of whom he ordered six to join him, and had twelve persons with him in the magazine, to assist in packing up its contents. At a certain signal, howeve, five Police agents, and eight gens d'armes, concealed in a small close, rushed forwards and captured Dufour and those thieves within doors, whilst other police agents and gens d'armes seized the remainder of them on the quay and in the boats. He had the impudence before the tribunal, to claim intimate acquaintance with our Emperor and Empress, having treated them both, and been treated by them, in April, 1798. He even pretended to possess the Emperor's promise of a place in the Tribunate, but the *surtivance*, or reversion, though signed Bonaparte, was *visibly* a forgery, which the rack will force him to confess. He has acknowledged before the Tribunal, that, besides the four millions he, *as a patriot*, appropriated to himself at Lyons ten years ago, Rewbel had procured him opportunity, by contracts for the army and navy, to gain three millions more, which sums were lost by him within 18 months, at the gambling tables at Paris. He is only 34 years of age, and will probably pass the remainder of his days in the gallies, should he not obtain the pardon of the Emperor, for which he hopes.

Mr. Fox's Bust.—His Grace the Duke of Bedford has erected, in the Garden at Woburn, a Temple consecrated to friendship, and decorated with busts and poetical tributes to his most valued intimates. Several votaries of the muse, including General Kirkpatrick, have attempted to celebrate Mr. Fox; but his Grace, who acted as Mecænas, has given the preference to the following tasteful lines from the elegant pen and refined genius of the Duchess of Devonshire, inscribed on a pedestal supporting a very fine bust of Mr. Fox:

Here, midst the friends he lov'd, the man behold,
In truth unshaken, and in virtue bold;
Whose patriot zeal and uncorrupted mind,
Dar'd to assert the freedom of mankind;
And whilst, extending desolation far,
Ambition spread the baleful flames of war,
Fearless of blame, and eloquent to save,
'Twas he—'twas Fox—the warning counsel gave!
'Midst jarring conflicts stemm'd the tide of blood,
And to the menac'd world a sea mark stood!
Oh! had his voice in mercy's cause prevail'd,
What grateful millions had the statesman hail'd!
Whose wisdom bade the broils of nations cease,
And taught the world humanity and peace!
But though he fail'd, succeeding ages here,
The vain yet pious effort shall revere;
Boast in their annals his illustrious name,
Uphold his greatness, and confirm his fame!

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

An intelligent merchant of this city, has favored us with the following important letter received from a character of the first respectability at Cadiz, dated

" July, 20th, 1804.

" In my last of the 19th ult. I advised you of the failure of our crops, since which our harvest has turned out even more unfavorably than was at first apprehended, and I know not from whence we can receive supplies adequate to our wants, unless from your side of the Atlantic. The threatening appearances of hostilities between this country and yours, have lately arisen to so alarming a height, that your ambassador Mr. Pinckney, has actually demanded his passports, and I presume before this time has left Madrid. If war takes place, we shall be reluctantly forced into the measure in defence of our dearest and best rights, and as it must be interesting to you to be informed of the principal cause of dispute, I enclose you an extract of a letter I have just received from a Spanish gentleman at Madrid, who possesses the best opportunities of information. It will explain to you the unfounded pretentions of your administration in regard to the extent of Louisiana, who in order to enforce a submission to their unwarrantable claims to West Florida, may involve our countries in a contest, which would be deeply distressing to us, or could never be approved of or become popular in the United States, because unsupported by even a plausible pretext or shadow of equity."

" MADRID, July 12, 1804.

" Although 'tis understood that the refusal of this government to ratify the convention with the United States was produced by the inadmissible demands of the latter respecting the extent of Louisiana, yet the most alarming grounds of misunderstanding between our court and Mr. Pinckney, are in reality the pretensions set up by the American government to West Florida, which is all the tract of country lying east of the Mississippi, and extending as far as the river Perdido, excepting, however, therefrom the Island of New-Orleans, which attaches to Louisiana.

This territory, Spain will never relinquish, unless for a fair equivalent, but, she does not dispute the title of the United States to Louisiana properly so called, although France has never complied with those conditions by the execution of which she was to have acquired a right to that province. In regard to East and West Florida, they were originally ceded by France to England by the treaty of peace of 1763, who at the same time ceded to Spain the island of New-Orleans and territory west of the Mississippi, which we have held ever since without any alteration of boundaries whatever.

In 1780, we conquered from Great Britain all the country east of the Mississippi, then divided into East and West Florida, which conquests were confirmed to us by the definitive treaty of peace of 1783. It is here to be observed that West Florida, has ever since retained that name, and formed no part of Louisiana, as originally ceded by France to Spain, but having been conquered by the latter it remained a separate government as when under the dominion of England, and independent of Louisiana, possessing a government appointed by the crown, who was in a certain degree as well as the governor of Louisiana dependant on the government of Havanna.

It is evident that the treaty of cession of Louisiana, *first* by Spain to France, and *secondly* by France to the United States, never did or could in the remotest degree contemplate or include *West-Florida*, inasmuch as that instrument makes no mention of Florida, by which name alone that country has been known ever since 1763, a period of 41 years.

The description of the ceded territory given in the royal order of the Spanish court, addressed to the intendant of Louisiana to deliver up that province to General Victor, is also clear and precise; 'tis therein styled a *Retrocession* of Louisiana with the same extent it possessed when ceded by France to the crown of Spain.

As well might the American government claim *East Florida also* under her construction of the terms of the cession, because previous to the year 1719 France claimed all the country east of the Mississippi under the appellation of Louisiana, and did actually grant an exclusive privilege to the commerce thereof, to the famous Crozat.

If any thing further can be required to render the treaty still more clear and definite on this head, the intentions and meaning of the originally contracting parties must surely be deemed conclusive and final. The Marquis de Casa Calvo, commissioner on the part of Spain, and Monsieur L'Aussat on the part of France, had respectively orders, the one to deliver, and the other to receive Louisiana, without any reference or allusion whatever to *West Florida*, and the act of delivery was thus completed conformably to those instructions from the two courts.

The interpretation given by the United States to the treaty of cession, is therefore equally extravagant and untenable, and will never be sanctioned or submitted to by the Spanish court, although the annihilation of the monarchy should become a possible consequence of its rejection of so degrading a proposal."

" You may judge from the translation of my friend's letter, of the unjust pretensions of your government, an adherence to which, and that too for a barren and unimportant tract of country compared with Louisiana, would forever tarnish the honor of your nation, and stamp it with the character of that grasping ambition from which she alone of all the powers of the earth has been heretofore exempt."

(A multitude of highly interesting reflections will naturally grow out of a perusal of this letter. The present dispute with Spain, as it may affect our property and our honor, is a subject meriting from every real friend to our country, the deepest consideration. The right to claim West Florida, which is contested by Spain, is here ably and we believe truly stated. If so, it follows as an important question, whether the United States are prepared to enter into a war, which if not *unjust*, is occasioned by a pertinacious adherence to an erroneous construction of a treaty, and which in its most favorable result, will add to us nothing more than a worthless " rope of sand"!)

PARIS, (2d Messidor) June 21.

We read in the Hamburgh Gazette, an article which positively states, that the ex-general Lahorie et Fresmeres, secretary to General Moreau, has been arrested, by command of the French government at Neisse, a small town of Prussian Silesia.

Paris, June 26, 1804.

Nine persons condemned to death, have been pardoned by the emperor, in privy council. The following is the

LETTER OF PARDON.

NAPOLEON, *by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French.*

To the president and members, composing the Criminal Court of Justice of the department of the Seine, sitting at Paris:

Our heart has been the more affected by the new plots that have been formed against the state by the enemies of France, since two men who have rendered great services to the country have taken part in them.

By your arrette of the 21st of Prairial last, you have condemned to the punishment of death, *Athanese Hyacinth Bouvet de Lozier*. His crime is great—but we have wished to make him feel in these circumstances the effects of that clemency which we have already held in singular predilection. In consequence, and after having assembled in privy council in our palace of St. Cloud, on the 2d of the present month, the arch chancellor of the empire, the arch treasurer, the constable, the grand judge and minister of justice, the minister for foreign affairs and for war, the senators Francoix, Neufchateau, Laplace, and Fouche; the counsellors of state Regnaud (de St. Jean d'Angely) and Lacute, and the members of the court of Cassation, Bouvaine and Oudart. We have declared and do declare, that we grant pardon, with respect to capital punishment, to ———, and commute the said punishment into that of deportation, which shall take place after the term of four years, during which the said ——— shall be imprisoned in the place which shall be assigned.

We direct and command that the present letters, sealed with the seal of the Empire, shall be presented to you within three days from their being received by our Attorney-General in the said Court, in public audience to which the person who has obtained them shall be conducted to hear them read, standing, and with his head uncovered; and that the said letters shall be afterwards transcribed into your registers, and a note made of them in the margin of the arrete of condemnation.

Given at the Palace of St. Cloud, under the Seal of the Empire, the 4th of Messidor, (Year 12.)

By the Emperor,
(Signed) NAPOLEON.
The Secretary of State,
(Signed) H. B MARET.
Seen by us Arch-Chancellor of the Empire.
(Signed) CAMBACERES.
The Grand Judge Minister of Justice.
(Signed) REGNIER.

According to the last letters from Rome, a demand has been made of his holiness, in consequence of which, the Pope will grant full powers to Cardinal Fesch to crown, in his name, the Emperor of the French.

TICKETS
IN THE
Richmond Academy Lottery,
For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

JAMES DAVIS,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and Customers, that he has just imported, from London and Liverpool,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching season, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices—They are now opening in his Brick Store, next door to the Raleigh Tavern, in the City of Williamsburg,
AND CONSIST OF

SUPERFINE Cloths & Casimeres,
Second do. do.
Superfine Napt Frize,
Mixed Coatings,
Double Mill'd Drabs,
Kerseys,
Plains,
Flannels,
Rose and Dutch Blankets,
Swansdowns,
Manchester Stuffs,
Bombazets,
Cambletts,
Moreens,
Durants,
Handsome assortment, of Chintz and Calicoes,
Bed Ticking,
White, black and marble coloured Cotton Cambrick,
Striped and Tamboured Muslin,
Plain do
Ladies' Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Tamboured and Fringed Cotton,
Cambrick Shawls,
Ginghams,
Silk Nankenets,
Nankeens,
Brown Hollands,
Checks,
8-4 and 3-4 Huckabacks,
Oznaburgs,
Irish Linens,
Do. Sheetings,
Fustians,
Russia Drills,
Sewing Silk,
Twist,
Threads,
Water-proof Silk Hats,
Beaver do.
Common do.
White & black Silk Hose,
White Cotton, do.
Brown Thread do.
Black, Mixed, Worsted do.
Best London Boot-legs, Vamps, &c.
Mens' best London Shoes,
Ladies' best Kidd and Morocco Slippers,
Mens' and Ladies Gloves,
Ladies' Straw Bonnets,
Paper, Quills and Pens,
Waters,
20d. 10d. 8d. and 6d. Nails,
Spades and Frying pans,
Broad and narrow Hoes,
Curry-combs and Brushes,
Stock and double-bolted Padlocks,
Best London Crown Glass, 12 by 10, and 10 by 8,
Putty in Bladders,
Ivory-handled Knives and Forks,
Buck and common do.
Carver's do.
Best and common Pen-Knives,

GROCERIES.

Pine-apple Cheese,
Brick do.
Double and single Gloucester do.
Old Spirits, Antigua Rum; Wine, Loaf-Sugar, Snuff, Soap,
Assorted Crockery Ware.

Williamsburg, Sept, 13th, 1804.

James A. Grant:

SIR,

I HAVE been lately in Edenton, N. C. and have the pleasure to inform you thro' the medium of the press, that the robbery there committed on you has been detected, and twelve hundred dollars of your money secured in the hands of James S. Falkinson, (whom you are acquainted with) which you can have by applying in person.

I am, Sir, your friend,
EDWARD JENKINS.

September 10, 1804. 3w.

King William County, July 21st, 1804.

All persons having any demands against the estate of Charles Edwards, deceased, are once more desired to bring them forward on or before November King William Court next; or this notice will be plead in bar against any that may be brought after; and those indebted are desired to make payment immediately, for no further indulgence can or will be given by

DAVID L. SMITH,
Administrator with the Will annexed of Charles Edwards, dec.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen, on Monday night last, out of my pasture,

A BAY HORSE,

Four years old in May next, broke to the saddle and bridle, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high; thin mane and tail, a white snip half way down his forehead, branded on the near buttock I. H. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said horse to me; and, if stolen, an additional sum of Ten dollars will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the thief.

JAMES HOUSLAND.

Henrico, 12th Sept. 1804.

Advertisement.

To be sold, on the first day of October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, on 12 months credit,

The GLEBE LAND,

LYING in York county, (York Hampton Parish) containing by estimation 150 acres, be the same more or less. This is a most desirable situation, having an extensive view of York river, and lies immediately in the forks of King's and Filgate's creeks. The improvements on the same are, an old fashion'd brick dwelling house, which with a small expence may be put in good repair, and a small barn, lately built. Possession to be had the first day of January, 1805; the purchaser to enter into bond on the day of sale, with good and approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid to

THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR
for York County.

York County, Sept. 8th, 1804.

Cologne Mill Stones.

The Subscribers have for sale, a few pair of
COLOGNE MILL STONES.

MACMURDO & FISHER.

September 10th, 1804. 2w.

BLANK BONDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, May 30, 1804.

John Lloyd and John Hanbury, surviving partners of Hanburys and Lloyd, Plts.

AGAINST

John Buchanan, Archibald Brice, Robert West and Elizabeth Carter his wife; Meux Thornton and Precilla his wife; Henry Perrin and Anna his wife; Samuel Anderson and Jannet his wife; John McKeand, Willis McKeand and Alexander McKeand, children & devisees of John McKeand, deceased; and James Watt, executor of Alexander McRobert, dec. who was executor of the said John McKeand, dec. Defts.

In Chancery.

ROBERT West is appointed guardian to Alexander McKeand, an infant defendant in this suit; and the cause coming on by consent of the parties to be heard on the bill and amended bill, the answers of the defendants, replications, the will of John McKeand aforesaid, and the proceedings in a suit at law in this court, brought by the complainants against the defendant Watt as executor aforesaid, which judgment was obtained at the December session 1801: Whereupon it is decreed and ordered, that Edmund Randolph, William Mitchell, Robert Pollard and Edmund W. Rootes, or any two or more of them, do expose to sale at public auction, together or separately, the LOT and TENEMENT in the proceedings mentioned, now in the occupation of William McCay; and the small TENEMENTS and GROUND thereunto belonging which adjoin the tenement, conveyed in trust to the defendants Buchanan and Brice, after the time and place of sale shall have been advertised four weeks in one or more of the Richmond newspapers: the terms of sale to be one third in cash, and the remaining two thirds payable in instalments with legal interest from the day of sale; the first instalment to be paid twelve months, and the second in two years from the day of sale; the purchasers to give bonds for the said two instalments, and in default of payment to be again sold by the said commissioners or any two of them for ready money, for the payment of the balances that may be due from the respective purchasers: And it is further ordered, that the said commissioners who may act do from the proceeds of the sales hereby first directed, pay unto the complainants, their agent or attorney, three thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars thirty-one cents, with interest on two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars sixty-six cents, part thereof at five per cent. from the sixteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and one, the balance appearing to be due the complainants by a statement among the exhibits, and the costs of this suit, and the surplus, if any, after deducting the charges of the sale, to be brought into court, subject to such order as may hereafter be made concerning the same: the monies first raised by the sale to be applied to the satisfaction of the debt due the complainants: And it is further ordered, that such of the commissioners as may act convey to the purchasers in conformity to the terms of this decree, and that they make report of their proceedings to the court.

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Richmond, August 13, 1804.

IN pursuance of the foregoing decree, we shall expose to sale at public auction, the LOT, TENEMENTS, GROUND and PROPERTY in the foregoing decree mentioned, on the 19th day of the next month, on the premises in the city of Richmond.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.
WM. MITCHELL.
ROBERT POLLARD.
EDM. W. ROOTES.

To Rent,

FOR one year, possession to be delivered on the first October next, two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouses, situated near the Basin and contiguous to the most busy part of the town.

They will be rented separately or together, as may best suit the persons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authorised to lease them.

July 24th, 1804. tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the West, by the river Neuse on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the East, and by a straight line from the first to the last mentioned water course on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almost a perfect square; better than one half of the tract consists of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the district of Hillsboro' is better calculated for raising stock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a most excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling house, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, smoke-house, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition suitable to the accommodation of a genteel family. There is also on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding several thousand bushels of grain. If the whole tract should be thot too large for one purchaser, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Possession may be had this fall as soon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be sown earlier if desired by the purchaser. Such persons as may be disposed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bennehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillsborough, (N. C.) July 15, 1804. 3m.

For Glasgow,

The British ship JEANIE,

JOHN Cowan, master, now at City Point; will be ready to receive Tobacco in a few days, and having part of her cargo engaged, will sail by the first proximo. For terms, apply to the Captain on board, to Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK:

Who offer for sale on board said ship,
10,000 bushels of
Liverpool Stoved Salt.

Petersburg, 6th August, 1804.

The full-blooded English Stallion

and most complete running horse

TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable in the upper end of Chesterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the season commences,

THOMAS BRANCH.

August 7th, 1804.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increase of the capital of the said Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

FAIRFIELD RACES.

ON Monday the 1st of October next, will be run for over the FAIRFIELD COURSE, a Sweepstake for Colts three years old, two mile heats.—Seven Colts are entered at two hundred dollars each, and the subscription closed. Weights, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thursday, the 2d day of October, the Jockey Club Purse of $400, will be run for, four mile heats.

The following day, the Purse of the Proprietor of the Course, three mile heats.

WEIGHTS AS FOLLOW:

Aged Horses, 133 lbs.—6 years old, 128.—5 years old, 118.—4 years old, 106.—3 years old, 90.

Mares and Geldings allowed three pounds.

Richmond, August 18, 1804.

The Broad-Rock Fall Races

Will commence on Monday the 24th day of September next, and to continue 4 days.

FIRST Day—will be run for, the greatest SWEEPSTAKES ever run for in America, for the number of horses—5 horses entered at $600 each, half forfeit, which will amount to $3000 if all start, running 3 mile heats, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club.—It is supposed that the horses which are entered for these Stakes are equal to any on the turf in America.

Second Day—will be run for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of $400—4 mile heats.

Third Day—the Proprietor's PURSE of $200—3 mile heats, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the following rules:

3 years old,	90lbs.
4 years old,	106
5 years old,	118
6 years old,	128
7 years old, or aged,	133

3lbs. allowed Mares and Geldings.

Fourth Day—a HANDY CAP PURSE of $150, free for any horse, mare or gelding, running 2 mile heats, entrance $15—agreeable to the following rules:—For all losing horses, which run in any of the three preceding days races, who choose to start for this day's purse, the weights will be affixed by the judges, agreeable to their performance each day—all winning horses the three preceding days races, to carry weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Club—also, horses that have not started for any of the three preceding days races, to carry weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Any gentleman is at liberty to start a nag for this purse, whether he is a member of the Jockey Club or not. Certificates or other satisfactory proof of horses ages, which start each day, will be required by the judges.

Stableage and litter will be furnished for race horses at the ground, GRATIS. N. B. The members of the Jockey Club are requested to meet at the race ground on the 23d of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for the different days running.

RICH'D. B. GOODE, Sec'ry.

Broad-Rock, August 23d, 1804.

THE subscriber, who is appointed Treasurer for the Broad-Rock Jockey Club, requests those subscribers who have not paid up their subscriptions for the last spring's purse, to be pointed in paying them up on the first day of the fall races, at which time he hopes all the members will be pointed in paying up their fall subscriptions.

THOMAS CHEATHAM, *Treasurer.*

August 23d, 1804.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Common Hall of the city of Richmond, will at their next monthly meeting, proceed to recommend to the Court of Hustings for the said city, one fit and proper person to be appointed a Constable of the said city, in the room of LEIGHTON WOOD, who hath resigned.

By order of the Hall,

ANDREW STEVENSON, C. C. H.

eptS:7

The Subscriber

Offers for sale on a credit of 90 days, a quantity of excellent

GREEN COFFEE,
in tierces and barrels.
RUM & LOAF SUGAR,
by the hhd.

WM. WISEHAM.

August 24, 1804 ep4w

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

NOTICE.

MY agency as Attorney in fact, for Mrs. Polly I. Holman, (late Mrs. Polly I. Cock,) now ceases. All the papers of every description, are deposited with Captain George Holman, to whom future applications must be made by those who have business with the Executrix of Richard Cock, dec.

ROBERT B. PAYNE.

Columbia, Sept. 1st, 1804.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

For Sale,

At Doctor J. Cringan's medicinal store, a quantity of fresh

CASTOR OIL,

In bottles—made in this state.

September 1st, 1804.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the small sum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the use of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth street, Philadelphia;

WHICH will positively commence drawing at the State House in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for such tickets as may remain for sale during the drawing, or the cash advanced for them on allowing a small discount. From the great proportion already sold, it is expected that the tickets will soon be raised to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thousand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thousand,*		3,000
1	*two thousand,*		2,000
1	*one thousand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*seven,*		42,000
1	*first drawn No. on the 10th day,*		500
1	*15th,*		500
1	*20th,*		500
1	*25th,*		500
1	*30th,*		500
1	*35th,*		500
1	*40th,*		1000
1	*45th,*		1000
1	*50th,*		1000
1	*55th,*		1000
1	*first drawn No. on the last day, when there shall be only 600 tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Considerably less than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the close of the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for sale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 35, South Second-street.
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Chesnut-street; or
ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, *South Sixth-street*;
ANTHONY HOOKEY, *Corner of Green and Third-str.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, No. 16, *Bud-street*,
} *Comm'rs.*

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addressed to either of whom, post-paid and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to.

August 24th, 1804. ep23t.

By virtue of a decree of the High

Court of Chancery, pronounced on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and one, and amended by the Chancery Court for the district of Williamsburg in April last, will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of August next, to satisfy a debt due from the estate of Hugh Nelson, dec late of the county of York, to Nathaniel Burwell,

A Tract of LAND.

IN the county of Hanover, belonging to the estate of the said Hugh Nelson, dec. containing about 380 acres, more or less, lying on both sides the South Anna River, together with the MERCHANT MILL and its APPURTENANCES, which, for a number of years past, has been occupied by Micajah Crew as a manufacturing mill. Possession of the mill may be had immediately, and of the plantation at the end of the year.

The above property will be sold "upon a credit 'till the 14th day of March 1806, for nine hundred pounds, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per ann. from the 16th day of July 1800 'till the day of sale, part of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money is to be paid in cash" The commissioners, or any two of them, will then convey the premises to the purchaser, upon the purchaser's immediately executing a deed of trust for the premises to the commissioners, with a relinquishment of dower, if required, authorising two of the commissioners, on the non-payment of the aforesaid sum of nine hundred pounds, and the interest aforesaid, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the day of sale to the time of payment, upon four weeks notice in any newspaper published in the city of Richmond, to sell the premises.

A particular description of the property is omitted, because it is supposed that any person wishing to become a purchaser, would first view the premises. Micajah Crew, who lives adjoining the property, will shew it and give any information that may be required.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

July 19th, 1804.

*** The sale of the above property is POSTPONED, on account of rainy weather, until the second day of October next.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Crewsville, 28th August, 1804. 4w

A Runaway in the City Jail.

A NEGRO man about 47 or 8 years of age, and nearly 6 feet high, was lately committed to jail as a runaway, by the name of *Ignatius Butler*, with a counterfeit free paper. He says his real name is *William Stewart*, and belongs to the representatives of Mr. Richard Craven of Rockingham county, near Henry Miller's iron works. Mr. Craven bought him of William Waters of Madison county. He says Mr. Craven, in a speculating trip to the Jersies about 16 years ago, died there of the small pox. It was at this time that he eloped from his master's service, and has been travelling about in this state and Maryland ever since, in the several occupations of mill-wright, arpenter and shoemaker—in the two last he was chiefly employed while with Craven. Mr. Craven left two sons—*Michael*, the elder, and *William*. Michael had very red hair, and he believes they are both alive in Rockingham county He further says, that his master was intimately acquainted with Maj. M'Dowell, a magistrate who lived within 7 or 8 miles of him.—The representatives of Craven are requested to come for him, and proving their claim to him, he will be delivered upon payment of fees and this advertisement, by

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper City Jail.

Richmond, June 20, 1804. 1aw4w.

For Sale,

That beautiful and well improved TENEMENT, on the hill, now occupied by Mr. Ben. Mosby,

THIS property lies near the Capitol, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. Terms of sale will be made known, by applying to

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, July 12, 1804.

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-street, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season.

HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Lydia from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Notice,

THE Locks near this place will be shut on Monday the 24th instant, and continue impassable until a sett of new gates can be put up and the locks repaired, which will require from two to three weeks—Due notice will be given of the time they will probably open, after the work commences.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Richmond, September 6, 1804.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber last night, a Negro Man named BILLY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout and well made, about 22 years of age, bushy hair, rather light complexion, and has lost some of his teeth before. He has waited in my house for nearly four years; he formerly belonged to Peter Heiskill and John Bowyer, and was sold by Bowyer to Mr. Booke of Fincastle—he ran away from him and was gone nearly twelve months, and was caught in Hanover, where he had been secreted in a quarter. He took with him sundry clothing; a striped surtout coat with yellow buttons and lined with red, home made linen shirts, a grey mixed broad cloth coat nearly new, made in the fashion, white cassimere pantaloons, several waistcoats, a round jacket and pantaloons of dark olive striped velvet with yellow buttons, the lining of home made linen, boots and shoes. I will give 40 dollars if taken out of the county and brought home, and 20 dollars if taken and secured in any gaol so that I can get him again, and 10 dollars if taken in the county and brought home.

J. EDMONDSON.

Staunton, August 29th, 1804.

NOW IN THE PRESS

AND WILL BE PUBLISHED ON MONDAY NEXT,

The VIRGINIA ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1805;

Containing besides the Astronomical calculations, by B. BATES,

JUDGMENT of weather,
Length of days,
Festivals, and other remarkable days,
Officers of the Supreme Executive,
Ditto of the Supreme Courts,
Members of the Privy Council,
Ditto of the Senate,
Ditto House of Delegates,
Correct lists of the time and places of holding the Supreme Courts in Virginia,
District do.—Quarterly do.—County do.
Useful Medical Receipts, for the use of Families,
A variety of pieces on Agriculture,
Specimens of Speech or Speaking,
Curious Advertisement,
ELINOR, A Sentimental Tale,
An account of the Meteors, which appeared in Richmond April 25th, 1803,
A variety of Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c.
The yearly meetings of the people called Quakers,
The Militia,—A number of useful Tables,
Large List of Roads, &c. &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PEDLARS, and others, will find it an object, to make speedy purchases, as they will be furnished much lower than the customary price, which they have been sold at in this city.

☞ The above Almanack is published on good white paper, and new type; and may be had at the Printing-Office of AUGUSTINE DAVIS, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near the Courthouse.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1804.

Notice!

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherst county, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately, and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be discharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r. of John Dawson, dec.

August 10th, 1804. 3m.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plow shares & plow boards; cast coach, phaeton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights; patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.